MONITORING OF MICROELEMENTS IN THE COMPOUND FEEDS – A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION OF POLYMICROELEMENTOSIS IN HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE ANIMALS

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The action of microelements in the organism of animal is determined by not only their content in forage but also presence or absence of other substances: surplus of Magnesium reduces the degree of the use of Iodine, Copper, Sulphur.

In turn, comprehensibility of Magnesium notably goes down at surplus of Calcium and Phosphorus. Elements Calcium, Magnesium, Cobalt, Lead are the antagonists of Iodine.

Molybdenum, Zinc, Magnesium, sulfates to the ammonium and Natrium at adding of them to forage reduce comprehensibility of Copper.

Except that for animals there can be diseases related to the deficit or surplus of that or other element.

They are named accordingly hypo- and hyper-microelementosis, and dis-balance of a few elements – polymicroelementosis.

According to the research found that clinical manifestation of polymicroelementosis animals characterized by very diverse symptoms of a slight decline in productivity to a certain number of livestock deaths, and pathoanatomical picture – varying degrees of liver disease (mainly fat) and kidney, inflammation of the cuticle (bird), enteritis, which indicate for chronic toxicity.

On the content of inorganic elements investigated 204 samples of feed are: poultry – 116, pigs – 73, cattle – 15.

The maximum tolerable level detected in 78,45% of samples feed for poultry, 63,01% – for pigs and 33,33% – for cattle, while in 25,00% of the total amount fodder observed imbalances of inorganic elements.

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